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due partly to lack of information regarding that people; and partly to the habit of judging all by what is known of the colonies that come to this country to seek work in the various branches of industry.

Mr. Denby is eminently well qualified to speak about the Chinese, and his sketch of some of their traits is exceedingly interesting at this time when the Mongolians occupy so much attention in the world.

One peculiarity the American ex-minister takes notice of, is the abhorrence of the people for law suits. In China, he says, there are no lawyers and no jury trials, and yet the administration of justice is equitable. There are magistrates who exercise paternal power, but as a rule their decisions are just. An instance is quoted of a case in which the decision was for the plaintiff, but because his conduct was found to have been strictly correct, the damages assessed in his favor were ordered to be given to a charitable institution.

Minister Denby claims further that although the government is a despotism, the people are the most democratic in the world. If the magistrates fail to do their duty, they are set upon by a mob who in turn assume the patriarchal authority, and drag the offenders from their offices, remove their insignia and otherwise handle them in a rough manner.

Another peculiar Chinese trait is the low estimation in which the soldiers are held. Every respect is paid to the men of letters and these are, consequently, the heroes of both government and society. The writer in the Forum says that a little knowledge of the writings of Confucius and Mencius is considered qualification enough for a man to become an official, or general.

There has never been a ship or a regiment in the field. That alone would account for the inability of Chinese military men to meet an enemy in battle. But it proves that militarism is a past stage in Chinese development. And this is truly remarkable. In China we find, then, a civilization strong enough to keep millions of human beings together, founded on the ancient patriarchal system, which was once universal. Western civilization has evolved from that basis and passed on to the national system, first in its despotism, and then its constitutional and, finally, democratic stage. Were the Chinese people better known, a comparison between their moral and intellectual status, and that of western nations would be a most interesting study. It would afford a pretty good basis for an estimation of the true gain, or loss, in ethical worth by the race, in its evolution from the primitive form of government to the most modern type. It would, perhaps, by such a comparison, be easy to prove that the most advanced civilization has less to boast of than commonly supposed, and that there is as much room for improvement in the occident as in the orient, through the divine forces that alone can elevate mankind.

The assertion has been made that the human race is, morally, very much the same, no matter what the race, color, creed, or other conditions may be. And that seems to be the fact which study and observation amply corroborate.

There is something awfully unfair in the Salt Lake Tribune in its treatment of those not of its ilk. This morning the following "scare-head" appeared on the first page of that paper:

IF PROPHET DIRECTED!

Apostle Brigham Young Tells How He Could Be Forced to Vote for Man for Office.

Governed in His Politics by His Religion—If He Would Refuse Unless Prophet of God, Who Stands at Head of Church, Commanded—Starting but Frank Admission Made in a Sermon.

The following is its own story of what was said by Apostle Brigham Young on which it bases the accusation that the Apostle said he would not accept a ballot unless instructed so to do by the head of the church:

Logan, Utah, April 28.—Apostle Brigham Young, in a sermon delivered here at the meeting of the last quarterly conference of the original Cache State, in this city today, caused a sensation by some startling and frank admissions as to his politics. Apostle Young, after saying that he was governed in his politics by his religion, remarked:

"And if a man offered me a bribe to vote for him, I should at once decide not to vote for him, and would not do so unless commanded by the prophet of God, who stands at the head of the church."

The headlines are a perversion of what was said. The Apostle would not vote for a man who attempted to bribe him; even if he voted for him, he does not say he would accept the bribe, though the Tribune has cunningly arranged its headlines to give the reader that interpretation.

If, on its face, there is that much misrepresentation the chances are the whole story is a distorted account of what really took place.

The foregoing is an editorial that appeared in the Ogden Standard of April 28th. It makes sufficiently plain the infamy of the Salt Lake paper, which seizes upon every opportunity that is presented to vilify prominent Elders in the "Mormon" Church, to distort their language, pervert its meaning, and hold them out to derision and obloquy. We had intended to pass by the malicious libel now exposed by the Standard, because anyone with common discrimination who read the text of the article, would see that the headlines are a direct falsification of its body. But as the anti-"Mormon" paper repeats its vicious distortion, in the shape of a cartoon conveying a direct lie, even if we take the Tribune's own account of the occurrence, we have clipped the remarks of the Standard which is a non-"Mormon" paper.

It is not our purpose to spend valuable time and space on the numerous perversions of a paper that takes delight in such misrepresentation and abuse. It is only once in a while that we notice them. They can serve no good purpose, and we fail to see what they are expected to accomplish, except to gratify a depraved taste and serve as a vent for pent up malice and mendacity. It is time they were put an end to, and every person who desires the welfare of the State should use an influence to stop their further repetition.

BREAKERS AHEAD!

A spirit of reckless speculation is once more urging on the venturesome among the business people of the United States, and the consequences are not difficult to prognosticate. There are evidences of revived prosperity in many parts of the country. Numerous enterprises are started, buildings are being erected, railroads are being projected, there is much employment for the laborer, money is "easy" and abundant at small interest compared with past conditions, and there is much animation in commercial circles generally. At the same time there is a feverish eagerness to amass and reach wealth by leaps and bounds, and this opens the way to speculation and eventually great financial disaster.

This is not new to American history. It is only a fresh outbreak of an old disorder. Its former effects will surely be repeated in future experience. The inflation now in process will certainly result in an explosion, that will bring wreck and ruin and be followed by a corresponding depression. We mention this tendency, to sound a note of warning. We do not expect to stop or hinder stock speculation, but we may succeed in arousing caution that will save some rash temper of fate, from rushing on to the doom that awaits the impetuous and heedless.

It is very certain, when great fortunes are made in the kind of speculation now indulged in, growing faster and more furious as it advances, that there will be many victims who will lose while the few make inordinate gains. Also that after the house of cards, erected in the manner now in vogue, has reached a given height, that a crash will come and demoralization and woe will inevitably ensue. A weak and shaky spot in the edifice, when the time comes will involve the whole superstructure in the common debris.

The safe course for ordinary folk is legitimate business and substantial industry. The wise will avoid the mad

OPENING DELAYED.

The pan-American exposition in Buffalo, it is now announced, will not be officially dedicated until the 20th day of May, although the gates will be opened to the public on the first day of that month, as originally planned.

The cause of the delay in the official opening is a snowstorm that struck the place some time ago, with so much violence that work had to be abandoned for several days. At the time 4,000 men were at work on the exposition, and of these 1,500 were employed on the grounds. The force has now been doubled. Work has been resumed, and is going on night and day, with a view of completing everything for dedication day.

It seems to be the fate of most expositions, that they cannot be quite ready for the day set for their opening. No matter how long time is given for preparation, the finishing touches on buildings and the final arrangement of exhibits seem to require more time than allotted, and the consequence is that opening day finds the work in a state of confusion. This is, perhaps, not so singular after all, when the vast amount of labor necessary for such an enterprise is considered. The pan-American exposition, however, promising to be one of great importance to this country, and the entire western hemisphere, judging from all accounts of it, it will be both entertaining and instructive, and worthy of the large patronage anticipated.

TOLSTOVS OFFENSES.

If Count Tolstoy has really been banished from Russia, as persistent rumors have it, the fact is really not astonishing. In a letter addressed to the czar he said in part:

"Why will you fight with what you can never subdue by force, instead of covering your name with imperishable fame by treating the way of justice? You protect injustices, sire. Free the peasant from the brutal tyranny of the officials; give him equal rights with other ranks; do away with the present police system, which demoralizes society; denigrate the Empire; and breathe spirit and life into the Russian people; and in the end, sire, you will have a free and enlightened man, who will be open to all. Prohibit no man from having his free belief, and let religious persecution cease."

Monarchs do not, as a rule, endure such criticism. In countries where less safety surrounds the throne than in Russia, the author of such a document would have been imprisoned for a long term at hard labor. Whether true or not, people do not tell kings and emperors to their faces: "You protect injustices, sire."

But Tolstoy not only speaks plainly to his sovereign; he attacks popular folly as mercilessly, and thereby he makes enemies among the people that live and grow wealthy on such folly. He scathes the women who endeavor to take the places of men, and holds up to the light the fashions that make slaves of other women. Why, he asks, all this terrible grind of the shop and the factory? Go into any store or shop, he cries, and you will find them crowded to the ceiling with all those flimsy, gaudy, ephemeral things with which women bedeck themselves, and which require days of labor, though they are cast off after the wear of a day, or even an hour. Standing before these things, he goes on to say, now after row, are the carriages of the wealthy women who buy these things, great, fat, ugly, unattractive, incapable, brainless women, who have never done anything in the world to make their existence worth while. But yet for these nonentities, millions of men, anaemic toilers bend over their needles in the manufacture of their finery, and if they get barely enough to eat they regret their lot a fortunate one. It is because of these women, cries Tolstoy, that the balance of the world is broken.

No matter whether the count is right or wrong in these matters, his plain language is bound to make enemies for him in all circles of society, from the court to the manufacturer and the merchant, and the consumer of those "flimsy things" that to him has no value. It is no wonder if he is banished from a country where free speech is not permitted, but it is sure enough, that his banishment, if it has taken place, will give to his teachings a weight they might otherwise not have had. Persecution is the worst possible for the party that persecutes. It is the surest aid of the cause that is made its object.

CHINESE PECULIARITIES.

Mr. Charles Denby, former United States minister to China writes, entertainingly, in the May Forum, of some Chinese traits. It is customary to consider the citizens of the "Celestial" kingdom so much inferior in everything, to people of other countries, as to forbid any comparison whatever. This is

usually, of the best. "The Cuban Revolution" and the "Panama Canal" are among the topics discussed.

In the May number of the Socialist Review appears a compendium of the labor movement in the world. There is also an article on "A Latter-day Brook Farm," by Leonard D. Abbott, a picture of a social experiment in the Adirondacks.—Charles H. Ken & Co., Chicago.

In the May number of the Cosmopolitan, Allen Sangre, who has just returned from Africa, draws a pen picture of General Dowe, one of the remarkable warriors of modern times. "The Art of Entertaining" forms the subject of an attractive article by Lady Jeanne, E. C. Pollock's article "Paris Types," charmingly illustrated by the author, will interest those whose wish to see Paris has never been gratified, and at the same time arouse the pleasant recollections of former visitors. The fiction includes stories of love, adventure and humor by such writers as Julian Hawthorne, Hayden Carruth, Egerton Castle, and H. G. Wells.—Irvington, N. Y.

THE ENGLISH WAR LOAN.

New York Mail and Express.

The great balance of American credit accumulated abroad affords a further explanation of the reasons why which a share in this loan is taken here. We have no reason for drawing upon the scanty supply of gold in Europe to back this balance, and a considerable portion of it floats along in the form of loans of one kind or another, which can be readily converted into those of foreign governments, the best of which are British. Whether any gold will go to pay for the consols depends upon the relative advantage of sending it and of meeting the requirements out of existing credit in London, and there is little likelihood of any disturbance of our own money market.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The foreign loans which are now being pressed upon the New York market will ultimately tend to disturb our finances much more than a home loan, for the reason that gold will have to be shipped to meet their requirements; and when the yellow metal begins to flow out, bankers in all countries say, and we must not forget the fact, that the gold will be sent to London, and there is little likelihood of any disturbance of our own money market.

The first attempt made to dispose of the securities of a European nation in this market was in March of last year, when, at the request of the bank of England, J. P. Morgan & Co. sold for the British government a loan of \$100,000,000 of its war bonds. The subscription to the English national war loan and \$12,000,000 of it were taken here. In the following August \$28,000,000 of an issue of exchequer bonds by the British government were sold in the United States, and in September a German government loan was disposed of in New York to the amount of \$15,000,000. A Swedish loan to the amount of some \$10,000,000 was offered. Nothing so strikingly exemplifies the great change which a few years have wrought in the financial position of the United States.

ANARCHY IN CHICAGO.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The agitation in England in favor of an export tax on wheat from the United States has called public attention in this country to some very interesting disclosures recently made by the treasurer of the anarchist society in London. In this market was in March of last year, when, at the request of the bank of England, J. P. Morgan & Co. sold for the British government a loan of \$100,000,000 of its war bonds. The subscription to the English national war loan and \$12,000,000 of it were taken here. In the following August \$28,000,000 of an issue of exchequer bonds by the British government were sold in the United States, and in September a German government loan was disposed of in New York to the amount of \$15,000,000. A Swedish loan to the amount of some \$10,000,000 was offered. Nothing so strikingly exemplifies the great change which a few years have wrought in the financial position of the United States.

The prince (Kropotkin) is treading on dangerous ground when he publicly eulogizes in Chicago the anarchists who were executed in this city. Chicago does not believe that bomb-throwing and open defiance of law are "heroism." And it will not hesitate to hang any misanthropic anarchist who would carry the example of Spies, Parsons, Ling, Engel and Fischer and attempt to carry their conspiracy against American society into a murderous assault upon American life and property.

The execution of Nov. 11, 1887, drew the death line that separates legitimate agitation from murderous conspiracy in America, and Prince Kropotkin may well beware how he advises anarchists to attempt to cross it.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Current Literature for May covers a wide range. The progress of science, both theoretical and applied, the advance of the arts and crafts, the latest literature and thoughts, pictures of travel, delightful essays of garden and forest, stories of adventure, personal notes of authors and other prominent people, musical, religious, dramatic comments and sketches, and a host of amusing occurrences in real life—all this has place in the number. Among the authors are such men and women as Mark Twain, Sir Leslie Stephen, Morris, Nora Hopper, Clinton Scollard, Stephen Phillips, Edgar Fawcett, James Whitcomb Riley and Charles Ferguson.

The current events of the month are, as usually, covered by the Review of Reviews for May. Attention is given to the recent municipal elections, the Cuban and Philippine situations, the relations of labor to the new steel trust, the threatened war between Russia and Japan, and England's enormous war taxation. The character sketch of Edward Everett Hale, contributed by George P. Morris, is accompanied by portraits made from photographs. Among the contents is found an important illustrated article entitled "The Steel Trust on the Great Lakes," by W. Frank McClure. This article sets forth the nature of the ore-mining and carrying operations in which it is expected that great expansion will be effected by the new combination. Two articles deal with the Russo-Japanese situation. James H. Campbell writes appreciatively of the qualities displayed by young Fenelon in the classroom, recalling that he was himself once a "fledgling" on a point in economics by his brilliant pupil. There is also a forecast of great celebrations and gatherings of 1901. About 100 assemblies are announced, including the meetings of several foreign congresses.—New York.

TEACHERS.

Dr. Talmage's new book, "The Great Salt Lake, Present and Past," should be in the hands of every educator. The amount of information it contains relating to the great saline sea, makes it an invaluable work for reference or study.

The front page cartoon in Harper's Weekly for April 27 is entitled "How Far Up Does It Go?" and is a striking pictorial comment upon the corruption that is generally supposed to exist in some municipal government circles. The number has, besides, a view of the United States government building at the Buhl Exposition, and many other of the illustrations. The reading is as

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